## GREEK

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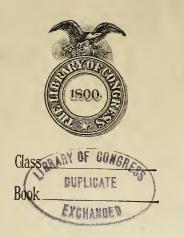
### LITTLE SCHOLARS.

The First Greek Book

OF THE

PANTOGRAPHIC SERIES.

PUBLISHED FOR THE
PHILOTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF CAMDEN, N. J.
By J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
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## GREEK

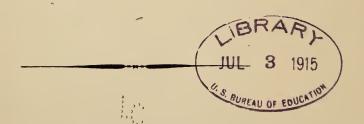
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CHILDREN will easily learn the Greek Alphabet if the words in this book be carefully pronounced, translated, and spelled by them. The vowels are like those in the Latin Alphabet; and care should be taken to avoid pronouncing them-as they are sounded in many English words.

A,  $\alpha$ , has the sound of ah in dahlia.

H,  $\eta$ , and E,  $\varepsilon$ , have the sound of ai in air.

I, i, has the sound of ee in see.

 $\Omega$ ,  $\omega$ , and  $\Omega$ , have the sound of o in no.

 $\Upsilon$ , v, has the sound of oo in root.

The only difference between H,  $\eta$ , and E,  $\varepsilon$ , and between  $\Omega$ ,  $\omega$ , and 0, is in time.

Children should be thoroughly exercised upon the words associated with the pictures, before they are required to pronounce and translate them without the pictures.

The pronunciation of the Greek words is written in *italics* under them.



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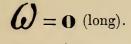
(ops.)

(an eye.)

 $\psi = ps.$ 

(psi.)

(pronounced psee.)



Omega has always the sound of o (in no).



600

 $\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}$  (short).

(o-on.)

Omicron has the same sound as ω (o in no), but is shorter in time.

(an egg.)

y = n.

(nu.)

(pronounced noo.)



(a dog.)

κύων

(koo-on.)

?) = u.

Kappa.

K = k.

Upsilon has the sound of oo in root.



(a hog.)

 $\sigma = s$  (when not final). (soos.)

G = S (final).

(Sigma never has the sound of z.)

Sigma.



(a cow.)

 $\beta = \mathbf{b}$ 

(booce.)

OU in this word is a diphthong,

and has the sound of oo in root.

Beta (baita).



(a peacock.)

 $\tau = t$ 

TUWG (tah-oce.)

 $\mathcal{U} = \mathbf{a}$ .

Tau.

Alpha has the sound of *ah* in *dahlia*.



(a ship.)

vavç

(nauce.)

has always the sound of s in see.



(a snake.)

iopic

L = i.

 $\psi = \mathbf{p}\mathbf{n}$ Phi (phee).

Iota has the sound of ee in see.



(a goose.)

χήν

 $\chi = \mathbf{ch}$  (hard).

(chain.)

 $n = \mathbf{e} \pmod{n}$ 

Chi (chee) has a rougher guttural sound than k.

Eta (aita) has the sound of ai in air.

-



(a mouse.)

WVC (mooce.)

$$\mu = \mathbf{m}$$
.
Mu  $(moo)$ .



(a bird.)

ögviç

$$Q = r$$
.

Rho



(a root.)

δίζα

 $\P$  (the spiritus asper, or rough breathing) accompanies  $\rho$  when it begins a word.

(rhee-za.)

ζ=z.

Zeta (zaita).



(a circle.)

# κύκλος

(kook-los.)

 $\lambda = 1.$ 

Kappa.

K = k.

Lambda.



(a cup.)

## κύλιξ

(koo-leex.)

 $\xi = x$ .

Xi.

$$K = k$$
.

Kappa.



(a fish.)

ἰχθύς

(eech-thoos.)

 $\theta = th.$ 

Theta.



(a tree.)

δένδοον

 $\delta = \mathbf{d}$ .

(dain-drone.)

 $\mathcal{E} = \mathbf{e}$  (short).

Delta (dail-tah).

Epsilon (aips-ee-lone).



(a foot.)

πούς

(pooce.)

$$\pi = \mathbf{p}$$
.

Pi (pee).



(a goat.)

τράγος

 $\gamma = g \text{ (hard)}.$ 

(trah-goce.)

Gamma never has the soft sound of y (in gem).



(a beast.)

Ingion (thair-ee-on.)

 $\partial = th.$ 

Theta (thai-tah).



(a horse.)

ίππος

= h (aspirate).

(heep-poce.)

(Spiritus asper, or rough breathing.)



(a star.)

άστοον

 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{h}$  (mute).

(ahs-trone.)

(Spiritus lenis, or soft breathing.)

In Greek, when a vowel begins a word, it takes either the  $\mathfrak{I}$  (spiritus lenis) or, the  $\mathfrak{I}$  (spiritus asper) before it.



(a gate.)

σύλη

(poo-lai.)

 $\omega = \mathbf{p}$ .

Pi (pee).



(a book.)

βίβλος

(bee-bloce.)

 $\beta$  = b.

Beta (baitah).



(the house.)

δ δόμος

(ho domos.)

(ho) is the article (the), when the noun to which it belongs is masculine.



(the moon.)

## ή σελήνη

(hai sai-lai-nai.)

**n** (hai) is the article (the), when the noun to which it belongs is feminine.



(the leaf.)

## τὸ φύλλου

(to phool-lon.)

(to phool-lon.)

is the article (the), when the noun to which it belongs is neuter.



(the new moon.)

η νέα σελήνη

(hai naiah sailainai.)



(the sun.)

δήλιος

(ho haileeos.)



(the rose.)

τὸ οδου

(to rhodon.)



(fruit.)

δ καοπός

(ho karpos.)



ÜV



ove



662



Boug



κύων



Taã C



vavc





öpls



ögvig



χήν



ģiza



κύκλος



δένδοον



κύλιξ



πούς



ίχθύς



τράγος

C



dngiov



σύλη



ίππος



βίβλος



άστοον



δ δόμος



ή σελήνη



δ ήλιος



τὸ φύλλου



τὸ δόδον



η νέα σελήνη



ο καρπός

 $\partial \psi$ 

662

κύων

σữς

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giza

κύκλος

dngior

χύλιξ

ίππος

ίχθύς

άστρου

δένδοον

σύλη

πούς

βίβλος

τράγος

ο δόμος

ή σελήνη ὁ ήλιος τὸ φύλλου τὸ δόδου η νέα σελήνη

ο καρπός

 $A \alpha$ 

`Αλφα

 $B\beta$ 

Βησα

 $\Gamma \gamma$ 

 $\Gamma \dot{\alpha} \mu \mu \alpha$ 

Δ δ

 $\Delta \, \dot{\varepsilon} \, \lambda \, \tau \, \alpha$ 

 $E \epsilon$ 

"Εψιλόν

ZZ

 $Z\hat{\eta}\tau\alpha$ 

H  $\eta$ 

 $^{5}$ H $\tau \alpha$ 

 $\Theta \vartheta \theta$ 

Θῆτα

Il

Ίῶτα

KK

Κάππα

 $\Lambda$   $\lambda$ 

Λάμβδα

 $M \mu$ 

 $M \tilde{v}$ 

Ny

Νũ

**=** 5

 $\Xi \tilde{\iota}$ 

0 0

"Ομικρόν

 $II \pi \sigma$ 

 $P \varrho \rho$ 

 $\Sigma$   $\sigma$   $\varsigma$ 

Σίγμα

TT

 $T \alpha \tilde{v}$ 

r v

"Υψιλόν

 $\Phi$ 

 $\Phi \hat{\iota}$ 

 $X_{_{\mathrm{X}i}}\chi$ 

I V

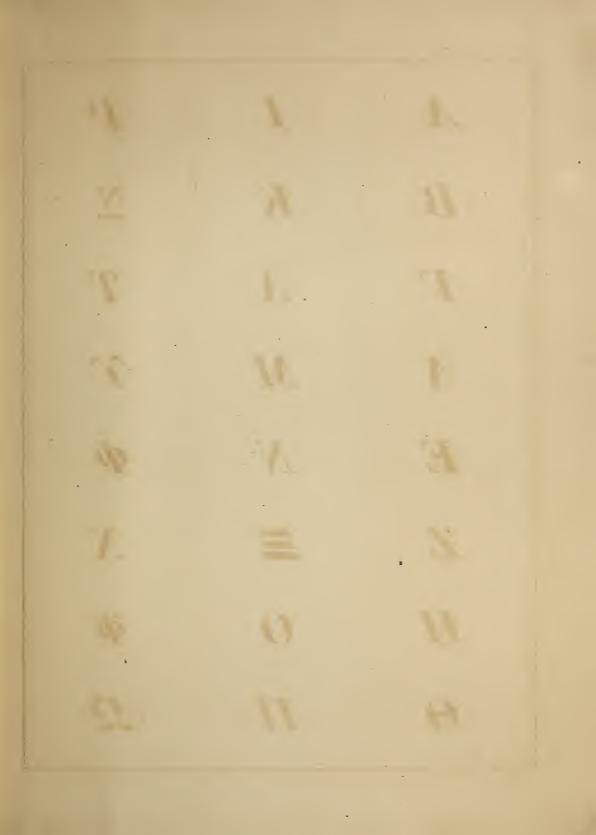
Ψĩ

 $\Omega$   $\omega$ 

"Ωμέγα

$\alpha$	l	QP
$\beta$	К	σς
γ	λ	~
δ	μ	v
$\epsilon$	2	Ø
2	ξ	χ.
n	• •	<b>y</b>
$\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ $\boldsymbol{\theta}$	πω	<b>W</b> 25

$\boldsymbol{A}$	$\boldsymbol{I}$	$\boldsymbol{P}$
$\boldsymbol{B}$	K	$\sum_{i}$
$\boldsymbol{\varGamma}$	$oldsymbol{\Lambda}$	$\boldsymbol{T}$
1	M	2
$\boldsymbol{E}$	N	Ø
$\boldsymbol{Z}$		X
H	0	<b>I</b>
<b>6</b>	П	2





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